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Thirty-Second Report

**COMMUNIST VIOLATIONS OF THE VIETNAM AND LAOS
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

(This report covers the period from
26 September through 2 October 1973)

*This memorandum has been prepared jointly by the
Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense.*

OSD REVIEW COMPLETED

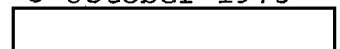
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3 October 1973



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The Key Points

- Hanoi maintained the momentum of its dry season infiltration push [REDACTED]
- Significant logistics activity was noted in the northern and southern North Vietnamese Panhandle. Within northern South Vietnam considerable amounts of cargo continued to be moved. The North Vietnamese are still concentrating on road building in southern Laos.
- The Communists may have extended the petroleum pipeline which crosses the DMZ southward to the A Chau Valley.
- Combat activity was generally low in both Laos and South Vietnam.

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The Details

NOTE: This is the thirty-second in a series of memoranda summarizing evidence received during the reporting period of (I) Communist efforts to infiltrate new manpower and military materiel toward and into South Vietnam, (II) Communist-initiated combat activity in violation of the Vietnam and Laos settlement agreements, and (III) other developments affecting Communist military capabilities in Indochina.

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I. Infiltration and Redeployments of North Vietnamese Personnel and Military Supplies

A. Personnel Infiltration and Redeployments

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2. [REDACTED] we now estimate that more than 15,000 North Vietnamese, including over 13,000 combat troops, have started south since the 15 June "second" ceasefire. Of this total, more than half began their journey since 1 September. In the period since the signing of the original ceasefire on 27 January, over 65,000 personnel

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25X1 have infiltrated southward. [REDACTED]

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B. Movement of Military Equipment and Supplies

North Vietnam

3. Significant logistic activity in the northern North Vietnamese Panhandle was noted for the second week in a row. The heaviest supply activity was observed near Thanh Hoa City [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] This activity indicates that despite the affects of the recent typhoons some supplies are continuing to be funneled into the top of the logistics pipeline.

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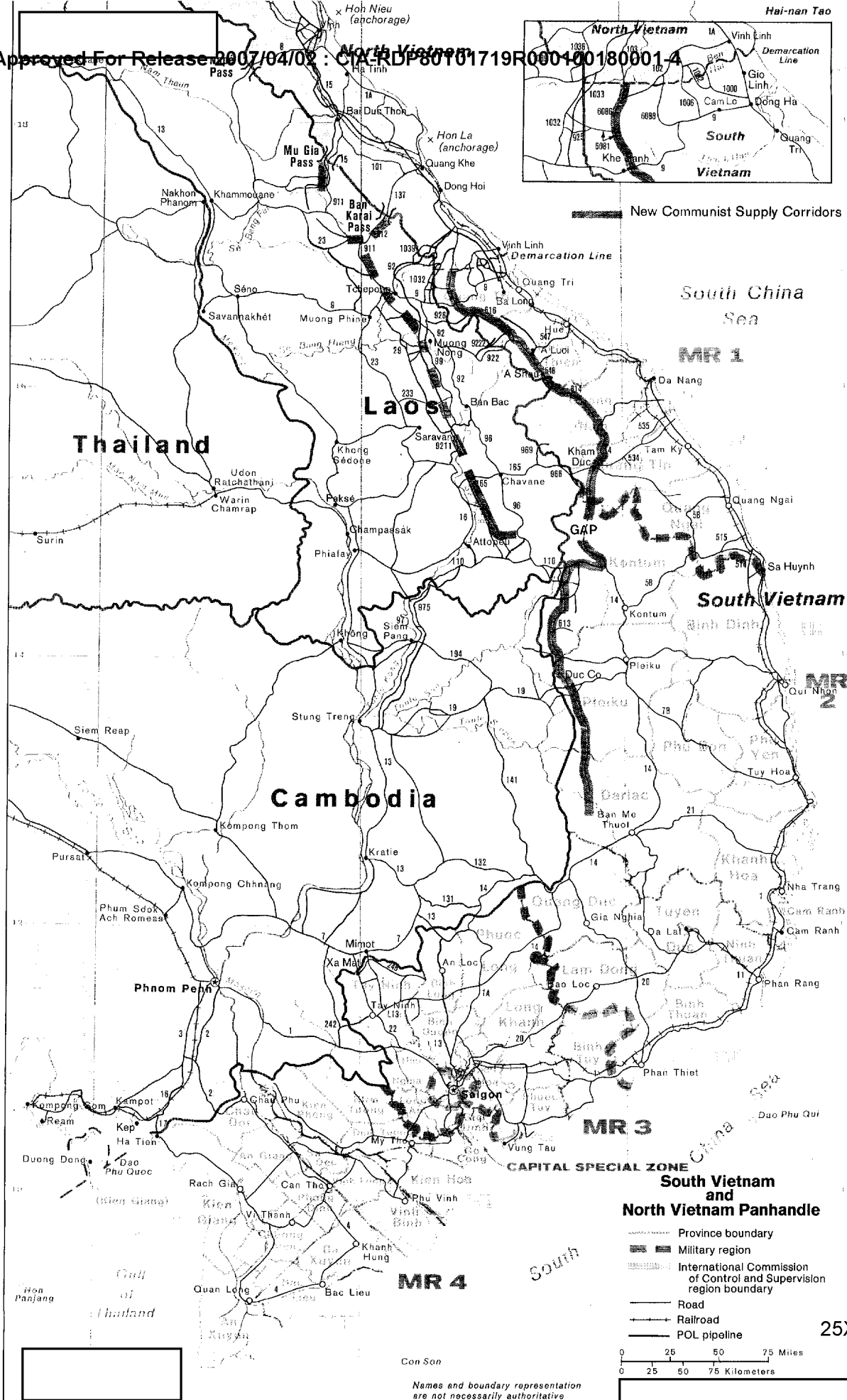
Laos

5. Logistics activity in the Laotian Panhandle was again light this week. [REDACTED]

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North Viet-
nameese troops are still concentrating on road building activities. On the resupply side rice and other foodstuffs were the only materiel detected moving in significant quantities in the Panhandle, but most of this appeared to be for local consumption, rather than destined for units in South Vietnam.

South Vietnam

6. Limited information suggests that considerable amounts of materiel continue to be moved by transportation units in northern South Vietnam.

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II. Communist-Initiated Combat Activity in South Vietnam and Laos

A. South Vietnam

7. In South Vietnam, the total number of communist-initiated ceasefire violations reported by the South Vietnamese Armed Forces since 27 January, 15 June, and for the last week (26 Sep - 2 Oct) are shown below:

<u>Military Region</u>	<u>Total Since 27 January Ceasefire</u>		<u>Total Since 15 June Ceasefire</u>		<u>Last Week (26 Sep-2 Oct)</u>	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
MR 1	1,316	4,603	291	1,244	36	101
MR 2	522	3,535	258	1,681	19	113
MR 3	549	3,896	147	1,320	11	54
MR 4	1,053	9,454	375	3,288	32	206
Totals	3,440	21,488	1,071	7,533	98 (84)	474 (467) <u>1/</u>

1/ Denotes totals of previous week.

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8. Some of these violations may have been initiated by GVN forces rather than communist forces, and it is impossible in all cases to determine the actual instigator. The table above and the charts on the following pages, however, do show fairly accurately the trend in the amount of combat that has occurred in South Vietnam since the ceasefire. The fact that a combat incident occurred at a particular time and place is generally reported accurately by the South Vietnamese, even though the question of who started it may not always be treated in objective fashion.

B. Laos

9. Military activity continued in Laos at a low level during the past week. Minor enemy shellings and attacks occurred in Military Regions II and III of north and central Laos, resulting in negligible government casualties.

*in response to
PLG
prosecutions.*

III. Other Developments Affecting Communist Capabilities in Indochina

A. More Pipeline Construction in South Vietnam

10. [redacted]

[redacted] the Communists' petroleum pipeline which crosses the DMZ may have been extended into the A Shau Valley since 31 July. About 14 miles of new pipeline were observed along the 29 mile distance between the former terminus at Ba Long and the large, newly built petroleum storage facility at A Luoi in northern A Shau Valley. Dense tree cover prevented sighting of pipeline traces along the entire route; however, the presence of two probable pumping stations and the link up with the A Luoi storage area suggest that the new line may already be completed. Prior to September, NVA forces in the A Shau were reported to have been supplied with POL from a branch pipeline extending eastward from the earlier-built Laotian Panhandle pipeline system (see map). Extension of the pipeline from Ba Long into the A Shau would be a more efficient means of providing fuel to support logistic activity along the new western supply corridor.

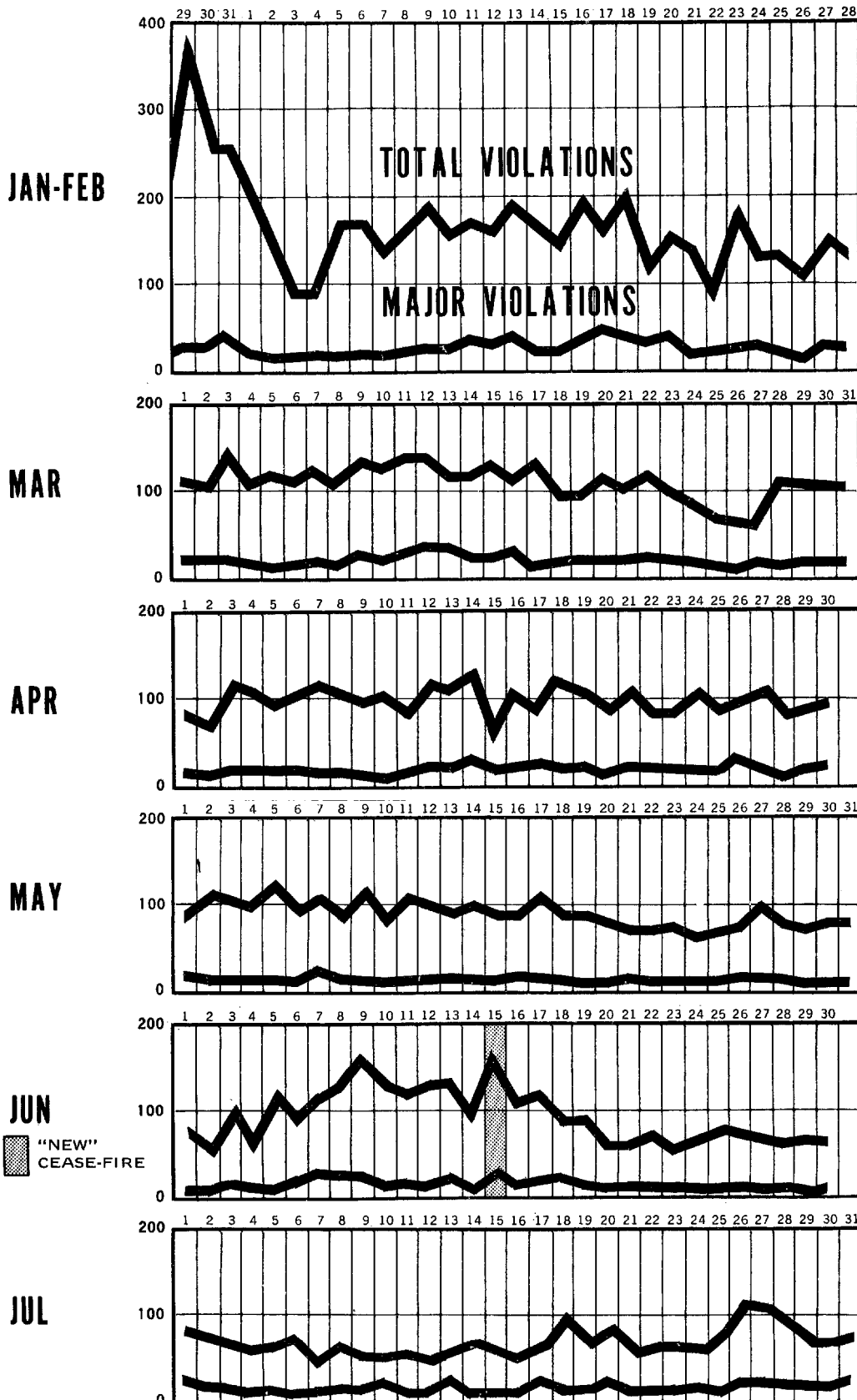


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CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AS REPORTED BY RVNAF

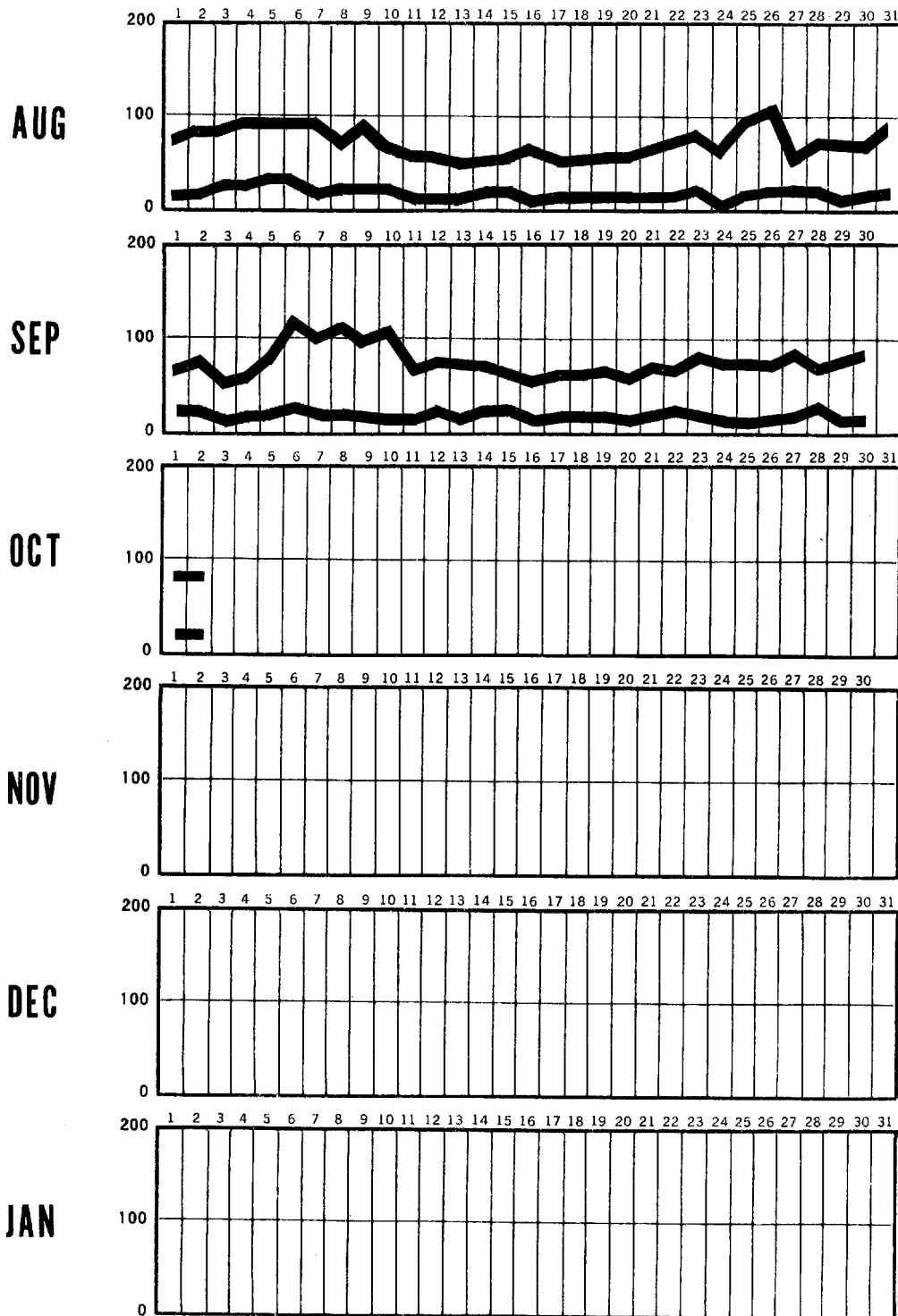
(28 JANUARY THROUGH 31 JULY 1973)





CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AS REPORTED BY RVNAF

(1 AUGUST 1973 TO THE PRESENT)



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B. Communist Road Repairs in Eastern Cambodia

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[redacted]
that bomb damage along Route 7 was being repaired.
This was substantiated [redacted] in early
September, which showed a corduroy road constructed
around one interdiction and bridges in various stages
of completion being built at several others. The
improvements could facilitate shipments of supplies
to Communist elements in Cambodia and South Vietnam
during the coming dry season.

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